



DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
COLEOPTERA. PART I.

BY H. J. CARTER, B.A.

Fam. *TENEBRIONIDÆ*.

PTEROHELÆUS ICARUS, n.sp.

Dull opapue black, ovate, slightly convex.

Head large, smooth, lateral border of epicranium rounded at base angles and raised but not toothed; clypeus slightly convex and rounded, front depressed. Antennæ longer than prothorax (7 mm.), last four joints orbicular and closely jointed. *Prothorax* (5 × 12 mm.) evenly rounded, strongly transverse, smooth, with well defined broad margin of even width, strongly dentate and flattened posteriorly, rounded and raised anteriorly, where its angles reach to one-third the length of and close to the head. Of two specimens under observation one shows a faint medial line. *Elytra* (13·2 × 12·5 mm.) oval, parallel to half their length, then regularly rounded to apex, depressed at humeral region, abruptly convex behind; margins flat and broad at shoulders, gradually narrowing towards apex. Disc of elytra with three indistinct costæ, which become obsolete at apex, three very faint striae between these. *Femora* dilated, *tibiae* and *tarsi* clothed beneath with light brown hair. *Abdomen* densely but finely striated longitudinally.

Hab.—Forbes, N.S.W. (per Mr. W. A. Stephen, of Lachlan Gold Fields), also Weddin Mountains, N.S.W.

This species belongs to the quasi-apterous group noticed by Mr. Lea (these Proceedings, 1896, p.284), except that while the wings are rudimentary the elytra are not soldered together. It is quite distinct from any *Pterohelæus* with which I am acquainted,

though in size and general outline it is not unlike *P. Walkeri*, Brème, but it is easily distinguished by its smoother, opaque surface, greater convexity (especially of apical declivity), border of pronotum more reflexed than in that species.

ENCARA NIGRUM, n.sp.

Oval, dull black covered with brownish dust, except the under part of tarsi which are clothed with red hair, and the legs which are shiny black. Beneath dull black.

Head transverse, minutely longitudinally rugose, widest in front of eyes, lateral border reflexed, towards the apex narrowed and rounded, clypeus straight. Eyes separated by about the diameter of one (wider apart than in *E. submaculatum*). *Antennæ* short, 3rd joint fully as long as 4th and 5th jointly, apical four longer than preceding. *Prothorax* 4 × 10 mm. (length measured at centre, width at base). Disc convex, with central longitudinal ridge strongly marked at base, finely and densely punctate (under the pruinose dust). Lateral flange wide at base, sharply narrowing to front angles, which enclose the head beyond insertions of antennæ, but not so closely as in *E. submaculatum*. Anterior angles obtuse and blunt, posterior angles bluntly acute, sides curving inwards and downwards at these angles. Width between anterior angles 4 mm. Base strongly bisinuate. *Scutellum* large, curvi-triangular punctate with two sides ridged. *Elytra* 11-12 × 10·11 mm. Same width at base as prothorax, then widening to half way, thence roundly narrowing to apex; margins wide except at apical third part, where they are narrower than in *E. submaculatum*. Lateral border reflexed. Prominently ridged at suture, this ridge causing extreme longitudinal convexity, so that viewed sideways it is much higher than *E. submaculatum*, while its highest point is much nearer the apex. Whole surface rugosely punctate and uneven. On each elytron two round humps at base in line with humeral callus, another about half-way near suture, more or less connected by a ridge with a corresponding rising on lateral flange. Apical declivity steeper than in *E. submaculatum*. (Whether a *lusus nature* or other-

wise, both of my specimens, ♂♀, have the left elytron rather longer than the right, so that the left apical angle is more prominent and acute than that of the right elytron). *Abdomen* finely and longitudinally rugose. *Legs* stouter, claws and tarsi (especially 1st and 4th of posterior pair) longer than in *E. submaculatum*. *Dimensions* 15-16 × 11-12 mm.

Hab.—Moruya, N.S.W. (Mr. G. W. Cheesman).

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Cheesman, of Moruya, for this interesting addition to the genus, which is sufficiently distinct from the other five species recorded by Sir William Macleay (these Proceedings, 1887). I have compared it with *E. submaculatum*, De Brême, since that is the commonest of the genus in New South Wales. Of this latter insect Sir William says it is "by no means common, though having a wide range." It is very common in the Blackheath district, Blue Mountains, crawling on the trunks of Eucalyptus trees, protected only by the colouring.

MENEPHILUS ÆNEUS, n.sp.

Subparallel, shining, green-bronze or bronze. Head and thorax darker than elytra. Antennæ, tarsi and tibiæ, under side of legs and abdomen castaneous.

Head densely and minutely punctate, episternal ridge extending between the insertions of the antennæ. Antennæ about the length of head and thorax (2 mm.), fine at base, gradually thickening to apex, 11th joint large and rounded. *Prothorax* strongly punctate, convex, sides subparallel, slightly marginate at base, where the angles are marked and rectangular, closely joining the elytra. Front of prothorax rounded and slightly raised, giving a humped appearance when regarded lengthwise from behind. *Elytra* acutely ovate; striate-punctate; striations deep. Convex with sides parallel for two-thirds of length, then gently narrowed to apex. Apical declivity steep and round. *Abdomen* densely punctate, tibiæ slightly arcuate. *Dimensions* 6 × 2.2.2 mm.

Hab.—Rose Bay and La Perouse, near Sydney, under bark of rotting logs (H. J. Carter).

This apparently rare species has most affinity with *M. ruficornis*, Champ., in the colour of antennæ and legs, size and general outline. It is, however, a much flatter insect, its colour is darker and its elytral striation deeper and more regular.

OTRINTUS JACKSONI, n.sp.

Elongate, slightly convex, opaque, black throughout except that antennæ, tarsi and tibiæ beneath are clothed with castaneous hairs.

Head as long as broad (3 mm.), widest at the eyes; *clypeus* with front margin straight and reflexed. Frontal impression deep and irregularly coarsely punctate-foveate (♂ wrinkled, ♀ without wrinkles). Eyes widely separate. Antennæ long and stout, extending slightly beyond base of prothorax, 3rd joint about as long as 4th and 5th combined. *Prothorax* (4.5 × 4 mm.), in ♀ widest at front angles, in ♂ widest a little behind the front; flat, with fine shallow punctures, emarginate anteriorly, margin narrow at base, sides gradually and sinuously narrowing to base. Anterior angles marked, but not so prominent as in *O. Behri*. Base angles rectangular, wider at apex than at base. Median line pronounced throughout. *Elytra* (♂ 10.5 × 5, ♀ 11 × 5.6 mm.) less convex than *O. Behri*, with a series of eleven deep striæ on each elytron, without perceptible punctures. Two striæ next suture extending to apex, the others alternately joined before reaching apex. Interstices minutely rugose. Epipleuræ lightly punctate. *Legs* black, joints slightly castaneous, hind tarsi long, 1st and 4th joints longer than in *O. Behri*. Sternum and abdomen finely but not densely punctate. *Dimensions* 16-17 × 5.5-6 mm.

Hab.—Upper Bellinger River, N.S.W. (S. W. Jackson, Esq.).

So far as I am aware, this is the second member of this genus that has been described. It differs widely from *O. Behri*, Germ., in, *inter alia*, its opaque colour, slenderer and flatter form, its infoveate frontal sculpture, the long hind tarsi, and its antennæ. (In *O. Behri* the 3rd joint is little longer than the 4th). I have named it from its discoverer, who generously gave me a pair.

ADELIUM HELMSI, n.sp.

Purple-bronze, shining, under surface darker bronze. Legs piceous, antennæ and tarsi brown.

Head (3×4 mm.) shining and almost smooth, widest between the eyes, with a high rounded transverse ridge between the eyes, above which is a well marked frontal impression. *Antennæ* stout and clothed with brown hairs, 3rd joint longer than 4th and 5th combined, 11th longer than 10th and rounded. *Prothorax* (5×7 mm.) widest slightly behind middle, almost semicircular on sides, with sharper declivity at base. Sides with wide reflex borders and well marked marginal rim the whole way round. Sides forming obtuse angle at apex and base, wider at base than at apex (5 mm. base, 4 mm. apex). Surface smooth or with variable number of foveæ (one to three) near the middle of each lobe of disc. *Scutellum* triangular, with rounded angles. *Elytra* (14×10 mm.) very convex, sides rounded anteriorly, then gently curved outwards to the point of greatest width (a little behind half way) whence they abruptly narrow to a blunt point. Finely punctate-striate, striæ scarcely visible on sides. In some specimens the seven interstices form an interrupted raised line. *Epiplura* smooth, with narrow reflexed border. *Abdomen* smooth and shining, *tarsi* thickly clothed with short brown hair. *Dimensions* $20-22 \times 10$ mm.

Hab.—Macleay River, N.S.W. (Mr. R. Helms, to whom I am indebted for specimens); also taken by Mr. Lea, at Ash Island, N.S.W.

Easily distinguished for the combination of size and bright bronze colouring, its almost circular prothorax and its marked convexity from any *Adelium* with which I am acquainted. It has the size of *A. striatum*, Pasc., the colour of *A. ellipticum*, Blackb., and elytral sculpture somewhat like *A. convexiusculum*, Macl.

ADELIUM RETICULATUM, n.sp.

Black, shining. Tarsi and front tibiæ lightly clothed with short brown pubescence.

Head densely, coarsely, almost regularly punctate; punctures less frequent on apex of forehead than elsewhere. Distinct transverse impression in front of eyes. *Antennae* stout, black at base, shading off to brown at apex, 3rd joint the length of 4th and 5th combined. Each of last three joints stouter and longer than the preceding, 11th about one-half longer than the 10th. *Prothorax* (3.2 × 5 mm.) cordate, with apical angles prominent and acute. Sides reflexed; widest towards basal half. Strongly sinuate and incurved towards base; base angles rectangular. Slightly sinuate and less abruptly incurved towards apical angles. Smooth narrow reflexed border round the whole prothorax, which is densely and coarsely punctate. Medial line well marked in one specimen, in another barely perceptible on basal half. *Scutellum* almost circular and finely punctate. *Elytra* subparallel to near apex, wider than thorax (7 or 8 × 5 or 5.5 mm.), shoulders slightly rounded, strongly striate-foveate, foveæ forming a regular network, reticulation longer than broad and strongly punctate, as also the interstices, which are regular and narrower than the foveæ. *Epipleurae* minutely punctate. Four anterior tibiae slightly curved. *Dimensions* 11-12 × 5.5-5 mm.

Hab.—Kurrajong, N.S.W. (H. J. Carter).

A distinct species, nearer *A. plicigerum*, Pasc., than any other species known to me in the sculpture, but differs in the stronger sculpture, in shape of prothorax, in its darker colour and smaller size.

ADELIUM VIOLACEUM, n.sp.

Violet-bronze, shining, elongate-ovate, convex. Head and thorax dark violet-black. Elytra and abdomen much lighter shade. Legs dark bronze, except at knees. Antennæ, palpi and tarsi light chestnut.

Head finely but densely punctate, epistoma prominent and rounded. Forehead with central ridge at apex, and slight depression on each side of this ridge near the eyes. *Antennae* thick and long, reaching considerably behind prothorax, joints not so distinctly marked as in most other species, hirsute, 3rd joint as long as 4th and 5th combined, in colour varying from

bright chestnut (joints 1-3) to a pale brown (joints 4-11). *Prothorax* ($3 \times 4.4\text{-}5$ mm.) finely punctate, with well marked longitudinal foveæ near each side margin, and irregularly shaped foveæ at base angles. Sides narrowly emarginate. Apical angles obtuse but distinct. Sides irregularly sinuate, greatest width towards basal half where the sides are abruptly narrowed and sinuate so that base angles are subrectangular. *Elytra* wider than prothorax ($8.9 \times 5.5\text{-}7$ mm.) regularly and deeply striate. Interstices regular and convex. *Epipleuræ* minutely punctate. *Under surface* nitid, but densely and minutely punctate. *Dimensions* $13\text{-}14 \times 5.5\text{-}7$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River (near Murwillumbah; H. J. Carter).

Its general shape and regular striation of the elytra give it the appearance of a dwarf *A. striatum*, Pasc., from which it widely differs in size and colour.

ADELUM MINOR, n.sp.

Bronzy-olive, very nitid, convex, ovate. Antennæ, legs and palpi red, under surface a pale brown.

Head minutely punctate, frontal depression well marked, epistoma large and rounded. *Antennæ* with 1st-4th joints very fine, each joint onward stouter than the preceding, 9th and 10th markedly stouter than 8th, 11th largest of all and rounded. *Prothorax* about as long as broad (1.7 mm.), apex and base about the same width; feebly emarginate at base; strongly convex. Sides evenly rounded, greatest width at middle, joining front and base obtusely, minutely punctate without a trace of medial line. *Scutellum* finely punctate. *Elytra* strongly striate-punctate, shoulders rounded and not meeting prothorax; slightly wider than prothorax; subparallel to a little beyond half-way, where they are sharply rounded to an obtuse joint at the apex; striations and punctures marked and regular; interstices flat. *Epipleuræ* densely and finely punctate. *Dimensions* $4.5\text{-}5 \times 2$ mm.

Hab.—Ourimbah, N.S.W. (under damp moss in thick scrub; H. J. Carter).

Apparently has some affinity with *A. minutum*, Lea, as to size and colour, but differs in the measurements of prothorax and shape of elytra. I showed the specimen to Mr. Lea, who was certain of the distinctness from *A. minutum*. I subsequently verified this distinction by an examination of *A. minutum* in the Macleay Museum; it is a much narrower insect of a darker colour.

ADELIUM GLOBULOSUM, n.sp.

Shining black-bronze, extremely convex and globular. Antennæ, palpi and knees dark red. Tarsi light red.

Head strongly punctate, frontal impression shallow, epistoma rounded and projecting. *Antennæ* stout, slightly increasing to apex, 11th joint ovate and longer than 10th. *Prothorax* (1×1.4 mm.) strongly convex and rounded at apex, less markedly narrowed at base, which is truncate and continuous with the elytra, no sign of medial line, small foveæ at middle of sides. *Elytra* with shoulders slightly rounded and little wider than prothorax, then slightly widening to about half-way where they are sharply curved to a bluntly pointed apex. Striate-punctate in rows of well marked punctures, striæ not deep, interstices flat, 2nd and 4th wider than 1st and 3rd, strongly convex, with abrupt and round apical declivity. *Epipleura* densely and strongly punctate. The whole under side is densely punctate, the sternum, which is black, almost rugose, abdomen a shiny bronze and covered with punctures, especially as to the apical segment. *Dimensions* 5.5×3 mm.

Hab.—Kurrajong, N.S.W. (H. J. Carter).

A very stout, thick insect differing markedly from *A. minor* in shape of prothorax, less marked striæ on elytra but stronger punctuation, especially beneath.

CORIPERA MORLEYANA, n.sp.

Flat, ovate, shining bronze. Head and disc of prothorax dark bronze, margins of elytra, tarsi, four apical joints, and all under side of antennæ castaneous. Under surface and legs black-bronze.

Head irregularly covered with shining bronze rugosity, frontal impression forming a small raised horseshoe curve between the insertions of antennæ with convexity behind. Eyes prominent, widely separated, strongly granulated. Epistoma slightly emarginate and bisinuate. *Antennæ* short (3.5 mm.), stout, 1st joint thick, 2nd small, 3rd very little longer but slighter than 4th, 5th-10th gradually stouter, 11th largest and ovate. *Prothorax* (3 × 4 vix mm.) transverse, slightly convex in front, strongly and irregularly punctate-rugose. Sides and disc having irregular depressions, sides gently rounded in front, sinuate and subrectangular at base; apical angles rounded but prominent, basal angles dentate, width at base between teeth 3 mm. *Elytra* (6.5 × 4 mm.) about as wide at shoulders as prothorax at widest, thence parallel for over $\frac{2}{3}$ of length, then sharply narrowed to a blunt point at apex, the abrupt longitudinal convexity forming with the lateral curve an apparent depression and break in outline near apex. Interruptedly striate-punctate, the striæ consisting of three series: (a) from two to three striæ on each side of suture extending from base almost to apex finely punctate; (b) a series of striæ interrupted by reticulate rugose sculpture, reticulation irregular but generally longitudinal, extending to the margin; (c) two well marked marginal striæ on the light-coloured border. *Epipleuræ* coarsely punctate. *Legs* smooth, nitid, tibiæ slender and slightly curved, femora thicker. Under side smooth and shining. *Dimensions* 9-10 × 3.5-4 mm.

Hab.—Mt. Irvine, Blue Mts. (under logs; E. Ferguson and H. J. Carter); Kurrajong (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is nearest to *C. ocellata*, Pasc. (of those known to me), from which it differs in the widely different sculpture of elytra, from which the ocellate pattern is wanting. Its size, colour and shape sufficiently distinguish it from *C. geminata*, Lea, *C. distincta*, Carter, and *C. deplanata*, Boisd.

The comparative shortness of the 3rd joint of antennæ and the curious depressions or pits on the prothorax are characteristic. These pits vary in number from 4-6, and in position, in different specimens, but there is generally one large shallow depression

about the middle of the disc, and a deep punctate pit near the border. (I have named this interesting insect after Mr. H. Morley, on whose land it was found, and to whose hospitality we owed much.)

CORIPERA DISTINCTA, n.sp.

Flat, ovate, shining, dark bronze. Under side of tarsi castaneous. Under surface and legs shining black. Antennæ and palpi dull black.

Head coarsely punctate, except on epistoma, where punctation is finer and denser. Eyes prominent, globular and coarsely granulated. Strongly impressed bisinuate epistomal ridge, with convex central part, seen from behind, swollen. *Antennæ* stout, 5 mm. long, 1st joint short and thick, 2nd small, 3rd about as long as 4th and 5th together, 8-11 evidently larger than preceding and hirsute, 11th bluntly ovate. *Prothorax* (3.5 × 5 mm.) strongly transverse, disc slightly convex in front; in general an evident median line. (In two out of five cases before me, only visible on front of disc.) Whole surface rugose, marginal rugosity transverse. Disc with irregular (in number and position) deep depressions, filled with punctures, one larger than others, generally on middle of disc. Margin broad with narrow recurved border, front angles blunt but prominent, reaching to one-half width of eyes; from here the sides widening gradually to about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of prothorax, where they round in a sharp curve to base, to meet at right angles a strongly toothed base angle. Width between teeth 4 mm. *Elytra* (8.9 × 5.5 mm.) as broad at base as prothorax at widest (in one specimen before me distinctly wider), sides parallel for $\frac{2}{3}$ of length, then sharply narrowed; apical declivity steep, elytra meeting almost at a point. On each elytron four rows of geminate striæ, faintly punctate (striæ rarely conjoined so as to appear as enclosing long oval spaces). Between these, three rows of ocellate, longitudinal rings, generally eight in number, becoming fainter towards apex. *Epileura* shallowly punctate. *Scutellum* small, transverse and finely punctate. *Legs* with tibiæ distinctly curved, under side of tarsi and tibiæ

densely clothed with castaneous pile. *Dimensions* 11-14 × 4.5-5.5 mm.

Hab.—Blue Mts. (Medlow and Grose Valley; under logs; Carter).

Differs from *C. ocellata*, Pasc., in its larger size, darker colour, absence of light border, shape of prothorax and sculpture of elytra; from *C. geminata*, Lea, in its more coarsely sculptured, more transverse and differently shaped prothorax (*C. geminata* being without the basal dentation), wider elytra and other particulars; from *C. morleyana* in its widely different sculpture, size and colour.

I am indebted for the above note on *C. geminata*, as for much other valuable information, to Mr. A. M. Lea, to whom I sent a specimen of the above for comparison.

Family **CEDEMERIDÆ**.

PSEUDOLYCHUS MONTANUS, n.sp.

Head, antennæ (except base of four apical joints, which are red), palpi, legs and abdomen black and shining; shoulders, margin and apical $\frac{1}{6}$ of elytra red, the rest of the elytra dull black.

Head with the portion in front of base of antennæ consisting of three divisions:—(1) a small round epistoma; (2) a raised frontal impression; (3) small round shining lateral impressions between (1) and (2). Front densely punctate, eyes large, prominent and granulated. *Antennæ* (of ♂) 6.2 mm. long; 1st joint stout and filiform, 2nd joint much shorter than others, 3rd-6th serrate and flattened, 3rd wider than 4th, 4th than 5th, 5th than 6th, 7th-11th linear and red at base: (of ♀) 5.5 mm. long, joints all linear and slighter than in ♂, 1st stout and long, 2nd very short, 7th-11th as in ♂ but slighter. *Prothorax* about same length as head, 1.5 mm., widest at middle, where it is as wide as the head between the eyes, narrowing gently towards base and apex, which are of equal width. Strong oval lateral depression on each side at the widest part. Raised medial line not extending to the base. *Elytra* subparallel, slightly wider at base than at apex,

which is rounded, elytra slightly separated at apex. Four rather indistinct costæ extending from base to near the apex; 3rd on black part; the 4th on red margin. Costæ less pronounced in ♀. *Dimensions* 10 × 2.5-3 mm.

Hab.—Blackheath, N.S.W. (taken on flower of *Eucalyptus stricta*; H. J. Carter).

Differs from the congeneric *P. marginatus*, to which it bears a superficial likeness, in having the whole thorax black, in its pronounced prothoracic lateral projections, in the sculpture of the head, in having less red on apical joints of antennæ, etc.

PSEUDOLYCHUS RUFIPENNIS, n.sp.

Elongate, parallel, moderately convex. Black throughout, except the elytra which are a pale red. Head, antennæ and prothorax very similar to *P. hæmorrhoidalis*, Fabr., but the eyes are larger and more prominent, while the lateral depressed lobes of the pronotum occupy a relatively larger space.

Elytra very little wider posteriorly than anteriorly; pubescent and entirely concolorous. *Scutellum* black and finely punctate. *Dimensions* 11 × 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Blackheath, Blue Mts. (H. J. Carter).

The structural likeness suggests that this is possibly only a red variety of *P. hæmorrhoidalis*, Fabr., but the total absence of any black colour on the elytra, its more parallel sides and convex form, and its larger eyes, sufficiently distinguish it from that species, which I have not yet met with in this district.

Pseudolychus puberulus, Blackb.—I have been able to identify this insect from the Blue Mts. which Mr. Blackburn described* from the female. He is correct in stating the colour to be variable. I have specimens in which the black markings on the elytra vary from a broad band extending from the base almost to the apex, to a thin black line on each side of the suture, thickening towards the apex. The male differs from the female

* Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. Vol. xxiii., 57, 1899,

in its smaller and narrower form, in having linear antennæ, of which segments 8, 9 and 10 are yellow or pale red, except at the joints which are black.

P. elegantulus, Blackb.—An example of this occurred to me at Bulli, N.S.W.

P. luctuosus, Boisd.—I have identified this from Mt. Macedon, Vic.

P. marginatus, Guér.—Fairly plentiful in the Blue Mts., N.S.W.

Family **PEDILIDÆ**.

EGESTRIA ALBILINEATA, n sp.

Head, prothorax and elytra a slightly shining bronze-black, all thickly covered with long blackish hairs. Palpi and two basal joints of antennæ castaneous, the rest darker; three apical joints black, the suture of elytra narrowly whitish, a white longitudinal vitta a little broader than the sutural vitta stretching in a curve from the shoulder to near the apex of elytra, the space between these lines gradually narrowing towards the apex.

Head 2 mm. long, eyes large and prominent, a deep depression on front between the eyes. *Antennæ* of ♂ 3·5, of ♀ 5 mm.; slender. *Prothorax* 2 × 1 mm., subcylindrical, slightly attenuated behind, well defined medial channel, rounded and slightly protuberant at front angles. *Elytra* 5 × 2 mm., widest at base, shoulders rounded but subrectangular, thence gradually tapering to the apex; flat at base, more convex towards apex. *Epipleuræ* strongly punctate and non-pilose. *Abdomen* and *sternum* whitish and clothed with fine recumbent pile. *Dimensions* ♂ 10, ♀ 9 mm. long.

Hab.—Gosford, N.S.W. (on flower of Turpentine; H. J. Carter). Also taken in the same district by Mr. W. W. Froggatt.

This species is readily distinguished by the three white lines on the black ground of the elytra, its narrow prothorax, and its clear cut tapering elytra.